



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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26 May 1994

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Kenya Rejects Military Option for African Problems

EA2505164294 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 25 May 94

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that he did not support the idea of the Organization of African Unity, OAU, establishing a military wing to solve the problems of the continent. The president pointed out that the establishment of a military wing will only serve to suppress the people, adding that he believed in dialogue to solve Africa's problems. The president said, that for a country like Kenya to have survived for 30 years without being distracted by coups, was a clear indication of the existence of democratic practices since independence. The president observed that it was unfortunate that countries like Kenya, who have all along been practicing democracy, are lumped with other countries which have just started observing democratic principles.

President Moi was speaking at parliament when he officially opened the 25th conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Africa region. President Moi noted that Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, having stemmed from the roots of a long established parliamentary process, should have formed committees to look into the best ways of introducing multiparty democracy in the African continent. President Moi said such committees would have looked into the final details of how African societies were going to implement multipartyism. He said that it was unfortunate that the continent now has to deal with the devastating effects of pluralism in some countries. President Moi said Africa should endeavor to have home grown parliamentary democracy, rather than copy blindly and without judgement other people's systems of governance. The president said that he had consistently spoken against any attempt to impose systems of government that militate against the wishes and value systems of the African people.

President Moi noted that anyone or group of people imposing their will on others was oppressive, and also denied others the freedom to manage their own affairs. The head of state told African leaders to strongly reject moves by the developed countries to experiment with their peoples. The president said that Kenyans were now struggling with the effects of political reforms that have led to a state of tribal loyalties and inter-tribal animosities. He noted that the reforms have widened ethnic divisions, and now threatens the cherished goals of national unity. He said that pluralism has adversely affected institutions such as the judiciary, public service commission, and the civil service, which should be rendering quality service without paying attention to political affiliations or being partisan. President Moi said that, in spite of Africa's economic potential, the continent still lags behind in development, and this has been made worse by the large concentration of refugees. President Moi told the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference that leaders must seriously start thinking how to avoid the eminent disintegration of the continent. He said good politics always results in prosperity and enjoyment of life, adding that by all means politics of

bloodshed and unnecessary suffering must be avoided. He told the conference to explore to what extent parliamentary democracy as practiced in African countries may have contributed to the problems that confront the continent. The president said the most crucial task is to educate the people to appreciate the importance of the continent's age old cultural values and democratic practices.

He told the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to also promote understanding and respect among the nations of the world, and especially among its membership. [passage omitted]

South Africa's Nzo on Rwanda, Cooperation With Africa

MB2505152994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1240 GMT 25 May 94

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Addis Ababa May 25 SAPA—South Africa has to consider humanitarian aid to refugees displaced by civil war in Rwanda, Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo said on Wednesday.

In an interview en route to Addis Ababa, he said possible military intervention in Rwanda by the South African troops would have to be carefully considered by the government. "There is no plan so far of any military action. But the spirit to assist and desire to help is there."

Mr Nzo and senior officials of his department arrived in Addis Ababa on Wednesday afternoon to officially raise South Africa's flag outside the Organisation of African Unity headquarters.

South Africa became the 53rd member of the OAU on Monday.

Mr Nzo said South Africa would play a role in conflict mediation efforts in Africa in consultation with the OAU and the United Nations.

He warned against exaggerated expectations of economic benefits arising from South Africa's admission to the OAU. "Charity begins at home. South Africa also has large foreign debt and must do everything possible to end that debt."

The foreign minister said South Africa's membership of the OAU was "the culmination of a dream that one day South Africa will take its rightful place alongside the independent states of Africa".

South Africa would assist the continent in asserting itself in international politics and there was an increased potential for trade links with other African states.

He emphasised however that South Africa's foreign policy would be guided by the priority of improving the lives of South Africans. "We are not going to foster big brother relations with the rest of Africa. We are for mutual co-operation to help uplift the other countries of Africa."

The flag-raising ceremony, which would be attended by the OAU Secretary-General Dr Salim Ahmed Salim, is scheduled to take place at 3PM SA [South African] time.

Nzo Warns Against 'Exaggerated Expectations'

*MB2505121394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo says expectations from countries throughout Africa about South Africa's involvement in the continent's economy will have to be addressed urgently.

Speaking on his arrival at Addis Ababa in Ethiopia today, Mr. Nzo said the result is that the rest of Africa was looking to South Africa to help the continent out of hunger and poverty. He told our political staff that the raising of the South African flag at the OAU headquarters in the city today was seen by many countries in Africa as a symbolic gesture that South Africa would satisfy the needs of especially Sub-Saharan countries. However, he warned against exaggerated expectations. Mr. Nzo will meet the OAU secretary general, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, today to discuss the role South Africa will play in improving conditions for underprivileged societies throughout Africa.

He also said that no plans had been drawn up yet on South Africa's involvement in a possible UN peace force for Rwanda.

RSA Minister on Need for Common Oil Policy

*MB2305194394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1600 GMT 23 May 94*

[Text] Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Pik Botha has told the Southern African Development Community, SADC, conference in Maseru that southern African countries must develop a common petroleum policy. He said that

increased economic development in the region would enhance the role of petroleum in the economies of the region.

An important debate was taking place in South Africa on the appropriate level of government involvement in the petroleum industry.

Regarding cooperation between South Africa and SADC countries, Mr. Botha said that South Africa had much to learn from these countries, particularly in respect to small-scale mining. He said small-scale mining was underdeveloped in South Africa.

7 Million in SADC Region Need Food Aid

*MB2405192794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1856
GMT 24 May 94*

[Text] Harare May 24 SAPA—More than 7,000,000 people in the Southern Africa Development Community region are in need of food aid, World Food Programme regional information officer Mercedes Sayagues said on Tuesday.

Ms Sayagues said about 3,000,000 Malawians, 2,500,000 Angolans, 1,500,000 Mozambicans, 150,000 Swazi and 150,000 Tanzanians would require aid this year, the ZIANA news agency reported.

"While we are not having problems transporting food aid to Tanzania, Malawi and Swaziland, Angola and Mozambique are our problem countries," she said, adding that poor roads in the two countries hampered the delivery of food aid.

"Crop failure added to Angola's problems and we have been delivering about 16,000 tons of food to 1,600,000 people in need.

"Tanzania has its problems and they are being fueled by the spill over of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi. Tanzania now has more than 400,000 refugees." She said.

Burundi

Political Party Calls For General Strike

EA2505162094 Nairobi KNA in English 0908 GMT
25 May 94

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, 25 May (KNA/PANA)—The half-caste Belgian-Burundian businessman Mathias Hitimana, chairman of the small monarchist People's Reconciliation Party (PRP), has urged workers in Burundi to go on strike on Wednesday [25 May].

The PRP leader's demands include the opening of the public media to the opposition and the cancellation of plans to hold a conference on the theme "Restauration and Maintenance of Public Order in the State of Law", scheduled for early June in Nairobi.

The initiator of the conference is the UN secretary general's special representative in Burundi, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah of Mauritania. All political organizations in Burundi and the army command have been invited to the conference. But the opposition, fronted by PRP sees the conference as a repeat of the Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) summit meeting. [passage omitted]

Newspapers close to the opposition has branded the proposed meeting as a "summit of betrayal" for seeking to discuss the delicate issue of the Burundi Army outside the national territory. The threat of a general strike looms over the Burundian capital at a time when interim President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya has been touring the country for a week, asking his fellow displaced countrymen to return to their homes now that calm is gradually returning.

Strike Call Ignored

EA2505194594 Nairobi KNA in English 1810 GMT
25 May 94

[Excerpt] Bujumbura, 25 May (KNA/PANA)—The strike action called for Wednesday [25 May] by Mathias Hitimana, leader of a minor Burundi pro-monarchist opposition party, People's Reconciliation Party (PRP), did not take effect. The PANA correspondent in Bujumbura noted that in Bujumbura the capital, offices, banks and transport were functioning normally.

The PRP leader had called the strike to protest against the closure of public media organs to the opposition and the proposed holding of a conference on Burundi, scheduled to take place in Nairobi, Kenya. Contacted by PANA by telephone Wednesday [25 May], the PRP leader denied that the strike had failed. He claimed that in the long run, the citizens will join his movement's cause because it was just. Asked to comment on the proposed Nairobi conference on the theme "Restauration and Maintenance of Public Order in a State of Law", Hitimana, who is a half-caste said the meeting was under intense discussions between the UN special representative in Burundi and the country's politicians.

The negotiations are being conducted to determine the justification of such meeting, as well as the choice of venue. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

RPF Leader Says UN Force Should Not Exceed 2,000

LD2505203094 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] The guest of Afrique Soir is Alexis Kanyarengwe, the president of the Rwandan Patriotic Front. Our special envoy, Monique Mas, has met him and asked him to explain the position of his movement toward the UN decision to deploy 5,500 blue helmets for a humanitarian mission in Rwanda:

[Begin recording] [Kanyarengwe] We in fact agree that a humanitarian force should come and help and facilitate the activities of the humanitarian organizations operating in our country, and also to help people in dangerous situations, especially those confronted by a crazy militia and its massacres. But what we don't understand is why their number is quite high in proportion to the task assigned to them. We find the figure of 5,000 is [word indistinct]. We thought a force of about 2,000 men would be enough.

[Mas] You seem to be worried in case this humanitarian force becomes a buffer force?

[Kanyarengwe] It has often been noticed that for one reason or another, there is always an authority which tries to deflect such a force from its task [words indistinct]. We are not afraid of this and we are not excessively worried about it. If this ever happens, we will take appropriate measures. Once again, we insist that this force should not exceed 2,000.

[Mas] Tell us what will specifically happen—are you ready to hand over the airport which is under your control to the United Nations?

[Kanyarengwe] Yes, we discussed with the United Nations this issue of turning the airport into a neutral zone. We replied that since we fought many battles to conquer this airport, we intend to keep it under our control and in security and put it at the disposal of the United Nations for any activity it wishes to undertake.

[Mas] The international community is urging you to end the war and agree to a cease-fire. What would make you end the war and what are your conditions?

[Kanyarengwe] We would have hoped that the international community would help us to end the war from day one when the massacres started, when people were being mutilated, maltreated, and tortured, to put an end to the work of the assassins in the authorities. There was an urgent need to put an end to massacres, but instead, the international community came quickly to the help of their nationals and turned its back on us. Finally, it was only after thousands of people had been killed that the international community expressed its indignation. We are shocked and we were shocked by this attitude. The international community has abandoned us. [end recording]

UN Envoy in Talks With RPF, Government Officials*EA2505161094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 25 May 94*

[Excerpt] UN special envoy Iqbal Riza, a Pakistani, is continuing his mission in Rwanda. After holding talks on 23 May with Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] political and military officials, including Chairman Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, he held talks yesterday with the government side, in a meeting with the Government Army and Gendarmerie chiefs of staff. The UN special envoy will hold talks today with political officials of the Gitarama government. [passage omitted]

Civil War Seen Causing Setback to AIDS Fight*94P20787Z Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 12 May 94 p 9*

[Finnish News Service report based on Stockholm TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBURO dispatch: "Rwanda Is a Catastrophe Also for AIDS Research"]

[Text] The war in Rwanda has destroyed a large-scale medical project for testing the AIDS vaccine. Laboratories, research personnel—everything that was in place, says Professor Lars Olaf Kallings to TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBURO.

Now the Belgian, French, and U.S. physicians, as well as other experts who were responsible for the project, have departed the area. Rwandans who were involved find themselves in flight either inside or outside the country.

Rwanda has been hard hit by AIDS. A study conducted two years ago found that 45 percent of pregnant women in the country were infected with HIV.

Rwanda at the AIDS Catastrophe's Epicenter

"Rwanda, Burundi, and the Kagera area in Tanzania, and a part of Zaire comprise the epicenter of the African AIDS catastrophe," says Prof. Kallings, who is part of the international effort, but is on the staff of the Swedish Public Health Institute in Stockholm.

The UN World Health Organization (WHO) had selected Brazil, Uganda, Thailand, and Rwanda for the vaccine project. The research station and laboratory located in Kigali, the capital, had already produced good results before the appearance of any vaccine that could be tested on a large scale.

"What we know about how the infection is spread from mother to child, and especially about the role of breast milk, has often come from studies in Rwanda, just as understanding of how a noninfected partner in a marriage can be protected," says Kallings.

He emphasizes that WHO's Rwanda project was not tainted by colonialism. It did not operate by having foreign experts

come to an underdeveloped country in order to demonstrate how things were to be done. The Rwandan authorities and Rwandan staff personnel played a large role, he stated.

"It is tragic that this is now all destroyed. Moreover, Rwanda is a country that in general has great need of the results from the vaccine project," he says.

Enormous Streams of Refugees

"We don't know how the institutions that were responsible for the project have been impacted by the war. But we can fear the worst."

In Kinshasa, located in neighboring Zaire, is found a good AIDS laboratory with significance for the entire region. Riots a couple of years ago led to plundering of the building. The refrigerator was lifted out and all tests destroyed, states Kallings, and he now fears the same sort of thing is now happening in Kigali.

Enormous waves of refugees have fled from Rwanda over the past month, especially into Tanzania.

"We know that war and fleeing of people leads to spreading the infection," asserts Prof. Kallings.

Zaire**New Opposition Splinter Group Supports Protest Call***AB2505182594 Paris AFP in French 0938 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 May (AFP)—A group of personalities from the Union of Independent Democrats [UDI] has formed a "radical wing" faithful to the Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition [USOR]. Frederic Kibassa Maliba, president of the opposition group, announced yesterday evening. The UDI is one of the member parties of the Union for the Republic and Democracy [URD], which broke away from the USOR leadership, accusing it of being driven by Tshisekedi's party, the Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UPDS].

The URD considers that the USOR, to which it still belongs, will be henceforth divided into two camps, a moderate one, which it represents, and a radical one, driven by the UDPS and its followers. Kibassa Maliba also announced that the USOR and its allies supported the call for a ghost city demonstration on 27 May. This event is aimed at the "defense of the Transitional Constitution," according to Lambert Mende, information minister for the Tshisekedi government.

An initial call to turn Kinshasa into a ghost city was made yesterday morning by the Innovating Forces of the Sacred Union, one of the hardline groups in the USOR "to confirm their confidence in the prime minister-elect". Until this morning, the URD had not made its position known concerning the call for a ghost city operation, or concerning the defection from the UDI.

UN Security Council Lifts Arms Embargo

MB2605074394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] The United Nations Security Council has lifted the arms embargo against South Africa. The arms embargo, the last of the United Nations punitive measures against apartheid, was lifted after a unanimous decision at the Security Council meeting in New York yesterday. The council also rescinded a 1984 resolution urging all states to refrain from importing products of South Africa's own arms industry.

In an address before the vote South African Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said the move would show that the body had accepted that South Africa had become a democratic country. Mr. Mbeki called for the speedy creation of a nuclear-weapons-free zone in Africa and he asked for help in converting South Africa's military technology to civilian uses.

It's expected that South Africa could regain its membership of the United Nations General Assembly as early as next month, after an absence of 20 years.

De Klerk Opens Debate on Mandela's Parliament Speech

MB2505152894 Johannesburg SABA in English 1313 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] National Assembly May 25 SABA—South Africa's Parliament now belonged to everybody and the distinction between parliamentary and non-parliamentary political groupings should disappear forever, second Deputy President Mr F W de Klerk said on Wednesday.

Speaking first in the debate on the president's opening of Parliament speech, Mr de Klerk said he had no regrets about events flowing from his February 1990 speech that unbanned the African National Congress. "With your presence in this chamber Parliament is at long last complete," Mr de Klerk said. "Welcome to you—and welcome to the millions of South Africans, whom we all together for the first time in our history, represent in this highest council of our country."

He said the National Party [NP] was prepared to play its part in putting South Africa first.

Mr de Klerk said the NP welcomed the theme of a "people-centred society" which was a theme of Mr Mandela's address. The theme had the potential to resolve a philosophical debate.

The NP also supported the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] outlined by Mr Mandela. "The NP enthusiastically supports most of the objectives of the RDP. Many of the goals in the programme are also goals which have for years been pursued by the NP. The main problem did not lie in our willingness to meet the needs of the people, but in the willingness of a large sector of our people to accept services from a government which they regarded as illegitimate. This problem has at last been removed," he said.

There was a risk, however, that the RDP would be prescriptive and invite government intervention.

Non-material needs like reconciliation, culture and security were also important. There was broad consensus on these issues. Progress was reflected by the relaxed manner in which the elections took place, the spontaneous warmth generated by the ceremonial activities, and the spirit of co-operation in the government of national unity. Sentiment had to become reality.

The constitution protected the status of English and Afrikaans and gave increased status to other languages. "It is of the greatest importance that these measures are implemented. And yet we find some government corporations not acting according to the spirit and the letter of the constitution," he said.

Minority rights were suspect during the apartheid era. "It was associated with apartheid, racism and discrimination. In the post-apartheid era, we South Africans will have to address this issue fairly and squarely. The realities of our country demand it—the multicultural and multi-linguistic nature of our great nation demands of us to focus on the question of effective protection of minority rights."

Mr de Klerk quoted from the United Nations "Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities" and said the issue of minority rights "will need to be addressed more fundamentally than is the case in our present transitional constitution".

However, the Freedom Front's proposed "volkstaat" [Afrikaner homeland] was not attainable and would lead to a new form of discrimination which the NP could not support.

While the NP was committed to the concept of one-city, one-taxpayer, there was a case for devolving control of some government functions to the neighbourhood level. Local schools and old age homes could be administered at the neighbourhood level in the interests of the communities they served.

Senate Members Discuss Mandela Address

MB2505172894 Johannesburg SABA in English 1621 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] Senate May 25 SABA—The first sitting of the Senate on Wednesday was marked by parties united in their praise for the president's opening address to Parliament, but also sober reminders of the task at hand.

First on the speaker's list was Senator Arulsivanathan Naidoo (NP [National Party]), who praised President Mr Nelson Mandela as a remarkable man while saying his predecessor, Mr F W de Klerk, deserved the nation's gratitude for his vision and courage.

The NP was committed to the government of national unity and would co-operate with all parties.

The first ANC speaker, Mr Simon Makana, said he had been given "a great opportunity to break the ice on our side".

Mr Mandela had outlined the enormous task of social emancipation, one which could only be brought about by economic growth based in a politically stable society.

A first priority was a national campaign, harnessing both the armed security forces and the public, to stop the bloodshed.

[Orange] Free-Stater Mrs Isabella Direko (ANC) smilingly remarked that she and the president of the Senate, Mr Kobie Coetsee, shared the same provincial roots.

She said children deserved the right to nutrition for full physical and mental development. Youth development had to be made a national priority. "An empty stomach results in an empty and unreasonable mind."

The 2.5 million marginalised African children had to be reincorporated into society. "We dare not give them up as the lost generation. I am sure they have ambitions and desires."

Mr Stephanus Grove (ANC) said the courts were prohibitively expensive and out of reach to people who most needed them to exercise their new rights.

The government of national unity should appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate rights' matters being heard by magistrates, lawyers' rights of appearance in supreme courts, a review of the legal aid mean's test and setting up a legal fund similar to medical aid.

Mrs R Rabinowitz (IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]) appealed for openness in the government of national unity, with "no more deals, unilateral decisions and domination from the centre".

Devolution of powers should be encouraged, with people being empowered to understand the costs of population growth, as well as take pride in education and work in a culture of equal opportunity.

Dr Siyabonga Cwele (ANC) said nutritional education and breastfeeding were necessary.

Mr Mohamed Surty (ANC) said Parliament should be stripped of symbols of oppression.

Mr David Malatsi (NP) said people should be encouraged to pay for services like electrification and be discouraged from persisting with a boycott culture. Water conservation also had to be encouraged.

Mr Holoma Lebona (ANC) said the dual exchange system was creating great economic harm and as long as it existed there would not be economic recovery.

He also called for an inquiry into the origins of the reserve bank.

Mrs Yolanda Botha (ANC) said the state should contract work to small businesses, encourage co-operatives and the use of modern technology to stimulate job-creation.

Maj-Gen Tienie Groenewald (Freedom Front [FF]) said the past few days had been a "fantastic experience". "What impressed most was the spirit of how senators and parliamentarians approached their jobs."

The FF had listened to Mr Mandela's speech with great expectation. His party would not play a negative role or

embark on political boycotts. "We will make a very positive contribution to the new South Africa in which the different nations can live in peace..."

The government did, however, have to ask if the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] did not create unreasonable expectations.

Makwetu Welcomes 'Balanced' Address

*MB2505162894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1502
GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] National Assembly May 25 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] supported Mr Nelson Mandela as president of South Africa. PAC leader Mr Clarence Makwetu said in debate on the president's speech. "It is an important milestone in our march to liberation to have an indigenous African as president after centuries of racist, colonial rule," Mr Makwetu said.

The events of the past few weeks had been breathtaking. The huge voter turnout at elections had demonstrated "a deep hunger for democracy among our people".

The PAC welcomed Mr Mandela's wide-ranging and balanced state of the nation address.

It also supported Mr Mandela's intention to subscribe to the United Nations' Declaration on Human Rights, and asked that detentions without trial not be used again. People who had committed offences in the struggle against apartheid should be released unconditionally. Other offenders should be released at the discretion of the government of the day.

The PAC welcomed Mr Mandela's emphasis on development and empowerment. Housing and job creation were important in a society where 8-million people lived in shacks. However, the government had to resist the temptation to borrow money and had to keep inflation in check.

DP Acting Leader Reacts to Address

*MB2505165194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1602
GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] National Assembly May 25 SAPA—Although the Democratic Party [DP] was small in numbers at present, it stood for values which were great, universal and eternal, DP acting leader Mr Tony Leon said on Wednesday.

Speaking during debate on the president's address, Mr Leon, elected as Dr. Zach de Beer's replacement last Sunday, said he and his colleagues would "use all our resources to advance our ideals and to unpack our value system so that it touches the lives of all South Africans in all communities".

The DP supported the government's Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP], he said to applause from ANC benches, provided it was sustainable, cost-effective and wide in its reach.

The following "base-line" characteristics were needed for a truly effective RDP:

- a profound change in direction of previous government expenditure, with more stability in fiscal and monetary policy;
- recognition of the innovating stimulus of the free market economy, without its indifference to unemployment;
- sustainable job creation on a long-term basis;
- acceptance of the broad line of division between public and private sectors; and
- the use of market forces to help achieve policy objectives.

Mr Leon said although the DP was a small party, it represented many of the critical interests of South Africa's civil society: the professions, elements of the university community, smaller and larger businesses, entrepreneurs, investors and consumers.

He called on the government to lift the state of emergency in Natal, to ensure that the selection process for judges of the constitutional court was open and to promote federalism.

Mr Leon paid tribute to Dr. de Beer as someone who had represented decency in public life "even when flagrant incivility and rhetorical excesses seemed the quickest route to political power".

AWB Leader Rejects Meeting With Mandela

MB2505095094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0916 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] Ventersdorp May 25 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] leader Eugene Terreblanche on Wednesday said his organisation would not even consider meeting President Nelson Mandela until he gave amnesty to all rightwingers in jail or awaiting trial. In a statement, Mr Terreblanche reacted to Mr Mandela's remarks on a joint Agenda/Newsline TV programme on Tuesday night that he would meet Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg. The talks would be a follow-up to last Friday's meeting with the CP leader and one with Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen. Mr Mandela said he wanted to meet rightwing leaders in a bid to address fears of rightwingers, who have strongly advocated setting up an independent Afrikaner homeland.

It has been confirmed Mr Mandela will meet Dr Hartzenberg at his official residence Westbrooke about midday on Wednesday and Gen Viljoen later in the day.

Mr Terreblanche's statement said the AWB wished to place on record that it had not had any discussions whatsoever with the African National Congress. "Further we have not given any person, persons or body outside the AWB authority or mandate to have discussions with any other person, party or body for and on behalf of our organisation."

Mr Terreblanche said the AWB was not prepared to even consider holding talks with the ruling African National Congress unless "at the very least" the pre-condition of amnesty to all rightwing political prisoners was met. This was the only condition under which we would consider having talks, Mr Terreblanche said.

Mr Mandela had said he wanted to start afresh, the AWB leader said, adding that therefore the slate had to be wiped completely before any other options could be explored. "We wish to point out that no government can oppress or banish the ideal of freedom which burns in the hearts of our people. Unless the above questions are addressed, our people will continue with their struggle until they are free."

Mandela Meets With Provincial Premiers

MB2505090794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0809 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 25 SAPA—President Mr Nelson Mandela held his first meeting with the nine provincial premiers on Wednesday. He is also due to meet Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg at midday and Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen later in the day.

Emerging from his official Tuynhuys offices flanked by the nine premiers and second deputy president Mr F W de Klerk, Mr Mandela said there was a need for him and the provincial leaders to exchange views. "We will listen to people ourselves; our style is one of intensive consultation. The agenda is going to come from such meetings," Mr Mandela said.

An earlier statement from the Tuynhuys said the meeting with the premiers would include matters such as the relationship between the central government and the provincial administrations, and relevant constitutional matters. Also of importance were the implementation of programmes for reconstruction and development.

Mr Mandela, who is to meet Dr Hartzenberg about midday at his official residence Westbrooke, said he was due to meet Gen Viljoen later on Wednesday. This followed their meeting on Friday and another between Mr de Klerk and the Freedom Front leader. Mr Mandela said he was prepared to listen to Gen Viljoen in what he called a preliminary discussion.

The Conservative Party had also indicated it wanted to raise certain issues with the government, including the question of amnesty of 32 Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members implicated in pre-election bomb blasts. Other CP concerns included a licence for Radio Pretoria and the question of the "volkstaat" [Afrikaner homeland].

Mandela Meets With Democratic Party's Leon

MB2605095594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0739 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 26 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela held discussions over breakfast with acting Democratic Party [DP] leader Mr Tony Leon at Mr Mandela's official residence Westbrooke on Thursday. Mr Mandela's spokesman, Mr Joel Netshitenzhe, described the meeting a "courtesy call". Mr Leon said they discussed the DP's role as an opposition party and its future relationship with the

government. He said the talks were "friendly". Mr Netshitenzhe said Mr Mandela would also be meeting with Pan Africanist Congress leader, Mr Clarence Makwetu, some time on Thursday.

Parties Respond to PWV's Sexwale's Opening Address

MB2305175794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1721 GMT 23 May 94

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg May 23 SAPA—All parties in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] provincial legislature responded positively to Premier Tokyo Sexwale's opening address on Monday, but a few members suggested his housing target was not realisable. Mr Sexwale last week said 150,000 low-cost houses would be built in the next 12 months.

National Party caucus leader and MEC [member Executive Committee] for public transport Olaus van Zyl said the plan meant building 600 houses every working day.

His Democratic Party counterpart Ian Davidson translated it to building 51 houses an hour.

But Mr van Zyl said: "Let's get it started and see what can be done."

Mr Jan Landman of the Freedom Front said those occupying the houses should be allowed to own them. Not allowing this in the past had been a mistake by the NP [National Party]. He warned against a social welfare system whereby the state was milked of resources.

Ms Gertrude Mzizi of the Inkatha Freedom Party congratulated Mr Sexwale for allowing hostel dwellers to choose between living in single-sex dormitories or family units.

The Pan Africanist Congress' sole representative, Mr Benny Alexander, said Mr Sexwale's housing goal was achievable and suggested the masses be trained to build the houses.

Mr Davidson referred to reports that at most 70,000 low-cost houses could be built in 1995.

"Contrary to (Mr Sexwale's) undertaking...informed comment seems to indicate that we have neither the financial nor institutional capacity to deliver..."

"Let me not be misunderstood. Let us recommit ourselves to our challenges but let us also be conscious of the reality of institutional capacity and the reality imposed by our commitment also to maintain macro-economic balance."

Mr Davidson further warned the PWV needed to compete with what he called two other major economic areas, the Western Cape and KwaZulu/Natal. Each province was controlled by a different political party with its own economic philosophy and each would compete for local and foreign investment.

"We therefore have to allow our province to compete unshackled by political or ideological dogma."

Mr Davidson said enterprise could not flourish under special taxes or reconstruction levies. "A compromise must be reached between the necessary ambitious plan of the reconstruction and development programme and the private sector's vital role in this regard on the one hand, and the necessary commitment to economic balance which will be a prerequisite to private-sector involvement on the other."

Mr Thamsanqa Barn of the African Christian Democratic Party welcomed the housing plan.

Mr Sexwale will respond at the end of the debate on Tuesday.

IFP Voices Conditional Support of ANC Program

MB2505072294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party has added its voice to the widespread praise still pouring in for Mr. Mandela's revised reconstruction program announced in his state of the nation address in Parliament yesterday. IFP spokesman Hennie Bekker said his party would support the plan as far as it was practical and feasible, but there was cause for concern that expectations were being created that could not be fulfilled. Industry and commerce, as well as politicians across the spectrum, including the National Party, the Democratic Party, and the Pan-Africanist Congress, have already expressed their support for the president's vision. Others, like the Freedom Front, expressed guarded optimism.

White Paper on RDP Details To Be Prepared

MB2405162294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 24 SAPA—The government of national unity would prepare a white paper setting out the details of the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP], Minister Without Portfolio Mr Jay Naidoo told a media briefing in Cape Town on Tuesday. Mr Naidoo and Finance Deputy Minister Alec Erwin were providing details of the RDP announced by President Nelson Mandela in his state of the nation address to the opening of Parliament.

Mr Naidoo said the white paper would differ from the RDP set out by the African National Congress during its election campaign. The ANC said then its RDP would cost R[Rand]39-billion.

Asked whether the RDP agreed to by the cabinet of the government of national unity differed from the ANC's plan, Mr Naidoo replied: "Absolutely".

In his speech to Parliament, Mr Mandela said the cabinet had reached consensus "on many elements of a plan broadly based on that (the ANC's) Programme for Reconstruction and Development".

Mr Erwin explained that the RDP had been discussed with a wide variety of stakeholders and changes had been introduced. The new plan would be set out in the white paper.

Mr Naidoo said he would be responsible for the white paper in conjunction with the Departments of Finance and State Expenditure.

As a "kickstart" to the RDP, Mr Mandela announced that R2.5-billion had been set aside. The fund would be increased by R2.5-billion a year for five years.

The initial R2.5bn was derived from redirecting government spending priorities.

However, increased economic growth could boost the fund to well beyond the R12.5-billion total at the end of the five-year period, Mr Erwin said.

The fund would not be used like the Independent Development Trust Fund in which individual projects were financed.

Mr Naidoo's office would be responsible for programmes and budgeting.

ANC's Niehaus, Goldstone Seek Apartheid 'Truth Commission'

MB2605103294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] ANC Member of Parliament Carl Niehaus says a truth commission should be set up to disclose, as he put it, all misdeeds and crimes committed during the apartheid era. Mr. Niehaus said in Parliament that this was necessary to complete the process of reconciliation and forgiveness. However, he emphasized that it should not be translated into a process similar to that used in the Nuremberg trials. Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone, also speaking in Cape Town, called for the establishment of a truth commission on apartheid atrocities because, as he put it, the victims would not be able to forgive without openness. He said multiple prosecutions had to be avoided and that it was essential to expose the past as part of the process of healing.

Security Minister Announces Police Restructuring

MB2505153894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] The minister of safety and security affairs, Mr. Sydney Mufamadi, has announced plans for a sweeping restructuring of the police services to create a demilitarized national and provincial force. Mr. Mufamadi also said that interim structures had been created in the form of three bodies to plan and oversee the process. The process will include combining the South African Police [SAP] and homeland police forces, removing military ranks, symbols and terminology, and applying affirmative action to make the force and its leadership more representative. It also aimed at removing discrimination against women.

Mr. Mufamadi also announced that Lieutenant General Basie Smit, the last of three police generals under investigation on Goldstone Commission charges of alleged involvement in a third force, is leaving the force within the next two days. Two others, Major General Krappies Engelbrecht and Major General Johan le Roux, have already retired. Mr.

Mufamadi said an SAP act would be promulgated to provide for the appointment of a national police commissioner and commissioners in charge of policing in the nine provinces.

Deputy Minister Joe Matthews said closer cooperation would be forged with South Africa's neighbors to try to curb arms trafficking in the region. Mr. Matthews said that immunity would be granted to those willing to hand in their illegal weapons and ammunition to the police. He expressed the hope that the level of illegal arms trafficking would drop with the reduction in political violence.

Right-Winger Arrested for Bombings

MB2605111494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1008 GMT 26 May 94

[Excerpt] Johannesburg May 26 SAPA—Police on Wednesday morning arrested an Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] member in Ladybrand in the Orange Free State in connection with the bombing blitz in the Witwatersrand during the period leading up to the election. Witwatersrand police spokesman Lt-Col Dave Bruce on Thursday said the man had been brought to Johannesburg where he was detained. He would appear at the Johannesburg Regional Court on Thursday afternoon in connection with 19 charges of murder and 191 charges of attempted murder as well as various charges in terms of the explosives, arms and ammunition act, said col bruce.

The arrest brings to 33 the number of rightwingers arrested so far in connection with the bombing spree. Thirty-two rightwingers were granted bail of r10,000 each after they appeared in court last week. They will appear again in court on June 24. [passage omitted]

Lowest Death Toll Since 1991 Reported

MB2605075094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2114 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 25 SAPA—The Human Rights Committee [HRC] on Wednesday reported the lowest weekly toll from political violence since December, 1991. It said 12 people had been killed in political violence country-wide from May 18 to May 24.

Six deaths were in the Transvaal (at KwaThema, Vosloorus, Kagiso and Sharpeville), five in KwaZulu/Natal (north coast, south coast and Durban) and one at Guguletu in the Western Cape.

The HRC also reported the murder of a man in a school conflict at Mahwelereng in the Northern Transvaal and of an off-duty police constable at Ratanda on the East Rand.

Land Official Denies Government To Confiscate Farms

MB2505153794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] Deputy Land Affairs Minister Tobie Meyer says the government has not planned drastic action to expropriate or

redistribute land. Speaking at the congress of the South African Agricultural Union in Port Elizabeth, Mr. Meyer said access to the farming sector would be broadened with the allocation of funds and introduction of measures to assist novice farmers. Farmers, he said, would also be settled on available state land, but under no circumstances would the government confiscate or nationalize existing farmers' land.

Farmers To Be Involved in New Feeding Policy

MB2605132994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 26 May 94

[Text] South African farmers are to establish themselves temporarily in other African states, in terms of a new feeding policy for the continent.

This emerged after talks held by the Transvaal and [Orange] Free State Agricultural Unions and the leader of the Freedom Front, General Constand Viljoen, with the United Nations, the Commonwealth, and international institutions on a feeding strategy for South Africa and the rest of the continent. The president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, Mr. Dries Bruwer, said talks would be held on the same issue next week with President Nelson Mandela and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. Mr. Bruwer said South African farmers would give practical help and advice on crop cultivation. The strategy would initially be confined to countries south of the equator, but would later be expanded northwards.

Mr. Bruwer said the plan had to be introduced as soon as possible to prevent a flood of people from neighboring states.

Eastern Cape Premier Bans Civil Servants Strikes

MB2405211594 Johannesburg SABA in English 2104 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Umtata May 24 SABA—Eastern Cape Premier Raymond Mhlaba has banned strikes and protests by provincial civil servants, according to a circular discouraging what he called civil disobedience. The circular was sent to directors-general of provincial departments on Tuesday.

Mr Mhlaba said numerous complaints by civil servants had been received by his office and he noted them with sympathy, concern and appreciation. Committees to be nominated by the various political parties would deal with all grievances and imbalances. Until then:

- no new appointments or re-appointments would be made;
- no further promotions would be effected directly or indirectly;
- no improvement of remuneration or conditions of service would be processed, whether for parity purposes or not; and
- no contractual agreements would be made, unless money had been budgeted and contracts already negotiated.

Such contracts had to be discussed with the relevant MEC [Member Executive Council] before submission to the Executive Council.

Mr Mhlaba said the former public service commissions of Transkei and Ciskei should compile a list of grievances to facilitate the work of the committees.

He called on civil servants to desist from work stoppages, go-slows, strikes or withholding their best service.

He said the circular had been issued to curb an unprecedented high rate of recurrent expenditure in the province.

The curbs would be lifted when normality returned to the civil service.

South African Press Review for 26 May

MB2605130494

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Approval for Defense Minister—An editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 May on page 20 voices approval for Defense Minister Joe Modise's appointment of General Georg Meiring as head of the South African National Defense Force, SANDF: "We applaud this move: we salute Defence Minister Joe Modise for choosing the best man for the job. His vision is clear: a legitimate, credible, balanced, modern and technologically advanced military force with internationally accepted professional norms, also fully representative." Turning to related issues, the editorial notes: "Three other points in the Minister's announcement need to be noted: the realistic pegging of the force at about 70,000 men, the preference for a voluntary system of enlistment and the emphasis on a positive internal role for the SANDF. All this augurs well for the future."

BUSINESS DAY

Concern Over 'ANC Militarists'—"The arms embargo against South Africa is about to be lifted. Perhaps it would be better for us all if it remained in force." Such is the sentiment an editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 May on page 8. Noting that ANC hawks and doves are beginning to divide over the questions affecting the South African military, the paper states: "We have a situation where Minister Jay Naidoo repeatedly said the reconstruction and development programme would be paid for predominantly through defence cuts. Now Modise, preceded by some advance guard intellectuals and intelligence operatives such as Rocky Williams and Abba Omar, are fighting tooth and nail to preserve and perhaps even enlarge the military establishment." The editorial rejects as "self-serving nonsense" all arguments that the arms industry creates needed jobs, and then it continues: "Modise also seeks to make South Africa the policeman of the subcontinent, but simultaneously and disingenuously asks neighboring countries not to fear our huge military capability." After pointing out that "ANC militarists are not having it all their own way," the editorial concludes: "If the SANDF needs funding for the integration of the various armed forces it should be provided—but only on the understanding

that it is to be spent purely on demobilisation. The public will accept no more than that."

RAPPORT

Peacekeeping Force Called "Exercise in Futility"—"A pathetic chapter in the history of the birth of the new South Africa comes to a close when the so-called Peacekeeping Force is disbanded. Seldom, if ever, in South Africa's proud military tradition has there ever been such an exercise in futility at a such a high price," begins a page-20 editorial in the Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 22 May. "As a spectacle it even dwarfs the disastrous task by the now defunct Department of Development Aid, concerning the provision of hundreds of unused toilets, which served as a great source of amusement to antigovernment agents. Since the shoe is on the other foot—the Peace Force was the creation of the ANC-dominated Transitional Executive Council—the laughter is considerably more subdued. Even for this laughter the South African taxpayer will eventually have to foot the bill....May such experiments never be repeated so hastily again. May the Peacekeeping Force rest in peace."

BEELD

Black American Investors Welcomed—"The fact that black American businessmen and investors are streaming to South Africa to take advantage of new opportunities here should be welcomed," notes a page-6 editorial in the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 23 May. "America's own success story can be partly attributed to the fact that it succeeded in attracting investors and experts from around the world because it is regarded as the land of opportunity. South Africa's developed infrastructure, financial sectors, and communication systems are assets that will also hopefully attract foreign investors. Black Americans returning to their roots in Africa come from a western and capitalist society. They have the necessary knowledge required to reconcile the Africa culture with a democratic and capitalist system....They are also aware of minority issues. Their participation in South Africa could help to establish a democratic culture based on a firm capitalist, economic foundation, but one with its own unique Africa flavor."

Angola**UNITA Delegation Meets With UN Envoy***MB2505203194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 May 94*

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Alves Antonio]

[Text] Good evening! After about a five-day break, the Angolan peace talks exercise has resumed here in Lusaka with the magic wand of mediator Alioune Blondin Beye in operation. All Zambian holidays are strictly observed by Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola. Today he broke the tradition, however, by receiving in his apartment this afternoon the negotiating team from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which had returned from Huambo today. Although nothing concrete is known about the meeting, it is thought that the UNITA men briefed Alioune Blondin Beye on the results obtained in their meetings with their leadership on negotiations with the government here in Lusaka.

Sources close to the mediator told Luanda Radio Nacional that it is hoped that delegations from the government and UNITA will meet alone tomorrow. The source added, however, that everything will depend on Malian-born Alioune Blondin Beye who will certainly try to use an effective tactic to speed up the negotiating process.

The Angolan peace process mediator is meanwhile working on his report to be sent to the meeting of the UN Security Council in New York set for 31 May.

The government delegation is all set for talks. The issues under discussion, within the framework of national reconciliation, are the future of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel; special status for Jonas Savimbi; his security and the security of senior UNITA officials; and UNITA's participation in the government.

UNITA Military Attack on Cuito Said 'Imminent'*MB2505204694 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 25 May 94*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] military attack on Cuito, Bie Province, is imminent. The movement of men and equipment leave no room for doubt. Brigadier Simeone Mukume, commander of Cuito Operational Command, explains the situation.

[Begin Mukume recording] The situation has changed considerably over the past few days. We are observing major concentrations of UNITA troops, particularly in the north-east and west of Cunje Commune and around Cuito. [end recording]

Dos Santos Receives Brazilian Envoy*MB2505125394 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 23 May 94*

[Excerpt] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos this evening received Brazil's Ambassador to Portugal Jose

Aparecido de Oliveira. Prime Minister Marcolino Moco was present at the audience. The Brazilian diplomat is in Angola at the head of a Brazilian delegation to discuss with the Angolan finance authorities the rescheduling of Angola's debt to Brazil. The audience granted by the president of the Republic to the Brazilian delegation is a sign of the importance the Angolan authorities are placing on the issue. Finance Minister Alvaro Craveiro; Jose Leitao, director of the President of the Republic's Office; and Council of Ministers Secretary Carlos Feijo also attended the talks between Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Aparecido de Oliveira.

[Begin Oliveira recording] President Itamar Franco has conveyed to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos special greetings, which I forwarded. President Dos Santos visited Brazil recently, and it is in view of his talks with President Itamar Franco that I have come from Lisbon to Luanda with a high-level delegation from Brazil for talks on Angola's debt to Brazil. Obviously, President Itamar Franco urged us to accommodate the Angolan and Brazilian interests, and that is what I am doing. I have come to report on the first meeting underway between the National Bank of Angola with representatives of the Angolan and Brazilian Governments [passage omitted] [end recording]

Bilateral Talks With Brazil End*MB2605100494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 May 94*

[Text] Talks between Angola and Brazil on bilateral relations ended yesterday. The Brazilian delegation, headed by Ambassador Jose Aparecido, left Angolan yesterday. Earlier, Angolan Finance Minister Alvaro Craveiro, who took part in the talks, said negotiations with Brazil are on right track. He said a degree of understanding has been reached and further meetings have been scheduled to smooth the edges.

[Begin Craveiro recording] The negotiations go beyond mere financial relations. The negotiations are linked to petroleum issues and a number of financial facilities, in addition to the problem of Angola's debt. There is a degree of understanding and we are on the right track to settle that issue. [end recording]

The Angolan minister noted that bilateral trade exchanges have not yet been formalized, though they are being considered as part of wide-ranging cooperation.

[Begin recording] [Craveiro] Such relations have not yet been formalized. They are being considered as part of wide-ranging cooperation. We will hold further meetings in the near future to formalize such relations.

[Reporter] Has agreement been reached on the rescheduling of the debt?

[Craveiro] Well, that is a [words indistinct] element. [end recording]

Jose Aparecido de Oliveira says his country has opened a credit facility to pay for the supply of medicines and foodstuffs.

[Begin Oliveira recording] It has already been agreed. We took the initiative of informing Minister Craveiro and the Angolan delegation that President Itamar Franco has recommended the Bank of Brazil to open a credit facility for the supply of foodstuffs and medicines to Angola. Actually, that is the first time for Brazil to take such an initiative. There were no recent impediments on the part of Brazil regarding the supply of perishables. It is the first time that that has happened. It is something new. [end recording]

Trade exchanges between the two countries amount to some \$200 million.

Mozambique

Renamo Authorizes Electoral Commissions

MB2505205294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has just authorized the Provincial Elections Commission in Sofala to establish electoral commissions in the Districts of Muanza, Chiringoma, and Maringue. A team made up of members of the Provincial Elections Commission from Renamo, the government, and UN Operations in Mozambique left for Muanza and Chiringoma today to establish electoral commissions there. The team will also create mechanisms to begin voter registration in the districts on 1 June.

Zambia

Chiluba Foresees More Development in Southern Africa

MB2505194994 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] President Chiluba has said that southern Africa appears to be heading for greater regional development now

that South Africa which stood as a major obstacle to peace is democratically free. Speaking at the second military investiture ceremony at which he awarded more than 200 senior members of the Zambia Army and Air Force with medals, Mr. Chiluba said there was now need for Africa to strive to bring lasting peace to Angola and Mozambique. President Chiluba paid tribute to members of the Armed Forces who have participated in United Nations peace-keeping operations in Mozambique. He said because of the good record the soldiers have, Zambia has now been asked by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to contribute troops to Rwanda and Angola.

Zimbabwe

Foreign Ministry Welcomes RSA's Admission to OAU

MB2405210294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2029 GMT 24 May 94

[Text] Harare May 24 SAPA—Zimbabwe has welcomed South Africa's admission into the Organisation of African Unity, the ZIANA news agency reported. In a statement on Tuesday, the Foreign Affairs Ministry said Zimbabwe welcomed the admission of Pretoria into the OAU "as the true fulfilment of the objectives of the founding fathers of the organisation".

The OAU commemorates its 30th anniversary on Wednesday, a public holiday in Zimbabwe.

The statement said with the exception of Western Sahara where people still had to exercise their inalienable right to national self-determination, the African continent could now be said to have finally rid itself of colonialism and and foreign minority domination.

Ghana**Ghana, South Africa Establish Diplomatic Relations**

AB2505152594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 25 May 94

[Text] Ghana and South Africa today formally reestablished [as heard] diplomatic relations between them. A statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued in Accra said the two countries have also expressed the desire to establish in the immediate future diplomatic missions in each other's capital. The statement added that plans are far advanced for the formal opening of Ghana's diplomatic mission in Pretoria.

Togo**First Cabinet of Fourth Republic Named**

AB2605114294 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 26 May 94

[List of names of members of the first government of the Fourth Republic, issued in Lome on 25 May; read by Bekpi Benissan, government secretary general—recorded]

[Text]

- President of the Republic—Eyadema, Gnassingbe, Gen.
- Prime Minister—Kodjo, Edem
- Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice—Akakpovie, Kagni Gabriel
- Minister of National Defense—Abalo, Alfa
- Minister of Economy and Finance—Dadzie, Elome Emile
- Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation—Alassounouma, Boumbera
- Minister of Interior and Decentralization—Sagbo, Kodjo
- Minister of Planning and Territorial Development—Yentchabre, Yandja
- Minister of National Education and Scientific Research—Seddoh, Komlavi, Prof.
- Minister of Communication and Culture—Agbobli, Atsutse
- Minister of Human Rights and Rehabilitation in charge of Relations with Parliament—Gali, Djovi

- Minister of Industries and State Companies—Boukpepsi, Payadowa
- Minister of Equipment—Andjo, Tchamdja
- Minister of Mines, Energy, and Water Resources—Agbozouhoue, Anato
- Minister of Rural Development, Environment, and Tourism—Felli, Yao Do
- Minister of Commerce, Price Control, and Transport—Ekue, Dedeve Michelle
- Minister of Employment, Labor, Civil Service, and Social Welfare—Binguitcha-Fare, Kpandja Ismael
- Minister of Health, Population, and National Solidarity—Amedome, Afatsao, Prof.
- Minister of Technical Education and Vocational Training—Baba, Bamouni Somolou Stanislas
- Minister of Youth and Sports—Ihou, Kouami Agboboli
- Secretary of State delegate to the Minister of Interior and Decentralization in charge of security—Memene, Seyi, Col.

Premier Outlines Cabinet's Program

LD2605103494 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 26 May 94

[Excerpt] In Togo, the prime minister appointed by President Eyadema a month ago, Edem Kodjo, has finally formed his government, which was announced yesterday. There are 18 ministers and one secretary of state. Mr. Kodjo himself presents the ministerial team and its program:

[Begin Kodjo recording] I assure the Togolese people as a whole of my desire to place the government's action in the framework of the joint program of the parliamentary majority, but in a spirit of openness, with its hand outstretched to all. For we must avoid any sectarianism, as we put ourselves resolutely at the service of the Togolese people as a whole.

I appeal to the union of all democratic forces, and to all people of goodwill, so that we may consolidate our efforts to respond to the profound desire for change expressed by all the people of Togo.

This government is perhaps not the government we should have liked to have formed, but the expectations and the sufferings of the people forced its composition on us. It must get down to work, while at the same time trying to preserve the future. [end recording] [passage omitted]

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